IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 12 with the following new paragraph:

The engine welder illustrated in ~~FIGURE~~ FIGURE 1 is typically a self-contained, portable and fully-integrated welder/generator. The engine welder typically includes a housing, not shown, that is designed to encase at least a portion of the internal components of the engine welder. The housing typically includes one or more fluid accesses used to add coolants, lubricants, etc. to the engine located in the housing. The housing also typically includes a fuel cap that is used to close the opening into the filler tube that is used to fill the fuel tank of the engine welder. A grommet can be positioned about the fueling cap. The housing also typically includes a motor access panel that allows a user access to the internal components of the engine welder. One or more sides of the housing typically include air vents to allow air flow through the housing so as to facilitate in cooling the internal components of the housing. The housing can include one or more compartments that provide a storage area for welding tools, welding supplies etc. The front face or panel of the housing also typically includes various switches, knobs, indicator lights, and meters and gauges that are used to monitor and/or control the operation of the engine welder (e.g., an on/off key slot, a start button for the internal combustion engine, one or more circuit breakers, a light, voltage and/or current meters, welding current settings, wire feeder settings, warning indicators, etc.). The front panel of the housing also includes electrical connectors that are used to connect a welding gun, wire feeder and/or other electrical equipment to the engine welder (e.g., electrical connections 12, 14, control line 72, etc.). The housing can also include an air compressor switch to activate and deactivate an air compressor in the housing and one or more compressed air outlets that can be used to supply compressed air to various types of air power tools (e.g., nail gun, paint gun, pressure washer, sand blaster, etc.).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 26 with the following new paragraph:

As shown in FIGURE 1, a exhaust supply pipe 120 is connected to muffler 116. The exhaust supply pipe directs exhaust gas to an exhaust gas separator 130. The exhaust gas separator is designed to remove most, if not all, water and other liquids from the exhaust gas and direct the liquids to a liquid disposal line 140. As shown in FIGURE 1, the liquid disposal line can be connected to a liquid receptacle 142 that can be use to dispose of the captured liquid at a later time; however, this is not required. The exhaust gas separator is also designed to separate shielding gas (e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, etc.) from the exhaust gas that directs the shielding gas through shielding gas line 150. Typically the separator allows carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide to be used as shielding gas and separates out a majority volume percentage of the other components in the exhaust gas. As a result, the separator filters out a majority of the nitrogen, the water and water vapor and oxygen from the exhaust gas so as to minimize the amount of these components in the shielding gas. The shielding gas line 150 can be directly connected to gas tube 80 to provide a shielding gas to the workpiece. As shown in FIGURE 1, the shielding gas line [[to]] is connected to a shielding gas cylinder 90. FIGURE 1 illustrates that the shield gas separated by the exhaust gas separator is primarily carbon dioxide. The remaining gas from the exhaust gas is expelled from the exhaust gas separator though waste gas line 160. The waste gas can be stored in a gas receptacle 162 for later disposal or expelled into the atmosphere. Typically the waste gas is expelled into the atmosphere. The waste gas may be passed through a gas filter; however, this is not required. The exhaust gas separator can include one or more mechanisms to separate the gasses and liquids from the exhaust gas. Such mechanisms can include, but are not limited to, filters, condensers, dehumidifiers, scrubbers, absorbers/absorbers, etc. The mechanisms can be chemical separation mechanisms, mechanical separation mechanisms and/or electric separation mechanisms.

If electrical energy is required to operate one or more of the separation mechanisms, the electrical power can be provided by electric generator 100. Typically the components of the exhaust gas separation system are primarily housed within the housing of the engine welder; however, this is not required.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 15 with the following new paragraph:

Referring now to FIGURE 3, there is provided another modification to the shielding gas recovery arrangement of FIGURE 1. As illustrated in FIGURE [[2,]] 3 a free standing internal combustion engine 300 is provided. The internal combustion engine 300 can be used to power many types of devices (e.g., fan, electric generator, pump, air compressor, etc.). An exhaust supply pipe 310 is connected to the exhaust of the combustion engine 300. The exhaust supply pipe directs exhaust gas to an exhaust gas separator 320. The exhaust gas separator is designed to remove most, if not all, water and other liquids from the exhaust gas and direct the liquids to a liquid disposal line 330. The liquid disposal line can be connected to a liquid receptacle 332 that can be used to dispose of the captured liquid at a later time; however, this is not required. The exhaust gas separator separates shielding gas from the exhaust gas and directs the shielding gas through shielding gas line 340. The shielding gas line 340 can be connected to gas receptacle 342 which in turn is connected to tube 80 to provide a shielding gas to workpiece 20. As can be appreciated, tube 80 can be directly connected to line 340. As can also be appreciated, one or more valves can be used to control the flow of shielding gas into tube 80 and/or into gas receptacle 342. The remaining gas from the exhaust gas is expelled from the exhaust gas separator though waste gas line 350. The waste gas can be stored in a gas receptacle 352 for later disposal or expelled into the atmosphere. Typically the waste gas is expelled into the atmosphere. The waste gas may be passed through a gas filter;

however, this is not required. As can be appreciated, a gas compressor, not shown, can be used to compress at least a portion of the shielding gas flowing through line 340. Electric arc welder 10 is shown to be connected to a welding gun, not shown, that includes a welding head 30. The electric arc welder 10 directs a current wave form to the welding nozzle 40 and workpiece 20 via positive and negative electrical connections 12, 14, respectively. The welding head 30 includes a nozzle 40 that facilitates in directing a consumable electrode 50 toward workpiece 20. The consumable electrode 50 is unwound from wire roll 60 and is fed to the welding gun and through the welding head nozzle 40 as indicated by the arrows. A welding wire feeder 70 controls the feed rate of the consumable electrode 50 during the welding process. The wire feeder receives a control signal and/or operating current from the electric arc welder via control line 72. A shielding gas is supplied to the welding head nozzle 30 by a gas tube 80. The arc welder is shown to be powered by an external power source (e.g., wall outlet, electric generator, etc.). As can be appreciated, the arc welder can be designed to be powered by an internal electric generator.